

The ESCUTCHEON

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Lent Term 2005



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THE ESCUTCHEON

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The Journal of the Cambridge University
Heraldic & Genealogical Society



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CAMBRIDGE

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Society Programme: Lent & Easter Terms

27 th January 2005	Heraldry in Public Schools Damien Riddle
10 th February	One-Name Studies Derek Palgrave (<i>Selwyn College</i>)
15 th February	Heraldic Symbolism in German Universities Berthold Kress (<i>Peterhouse</i>)
24 th February	THE MOUNTBATTEN LECTURE The Society of Genealogists' Library Susan Gibbons (<i>SoG Librarian</i>)
26 th February	Visit to Eton College <i>arranged by Simon Dean</i>
10 th March	Suffolk Church Heraldry Survey Gerry de Roeper (<i>Suffolk Heraldry Society</i>)
19 th March	50th Anniversary Dinner - CU Soc of Genealogists <i>Clare College, Cambridge</i>
5 th May	The Medallic War: Jacobite and Anti-Jacobite Coins Dr John Sutton
14 th May	Annual General Meeting <i>3-00 p.m. Thirkill Room, Clare College</i> To be followed by tea and croquet
19 th May	Slater's Heraldic Travels Stephen Slater
4 th June	Visit to Haslingfield Church - 3-00 p.m. Conducted by Harold Hopkins <i>To be followed by afternoon tea</i>
11 th June	Accession Banquet Clare College - Small Hall <i>White Tie + Decorations or Black Tie</i>

Meetings are normally held in the Thirkill Room, Clare College, at 8.45 p.m. unless shown otherwise. It is the custom for members to wear academic gowns to meetings. Members and guests are encouraged to dine in Hall with the speaker, in which case they should meet in the Thirkill Room, Clare College, at 7-00 p.m. but please give advance notice either to the President (tmw27@cam.ac.uk) tel; 01223-301587 or to the Senior Treasurer, Dr G Wright (Tel: 01223-356388) before 5 p.m. on the preceding Tuesday.

Please note the Society's website at <http://www.cam.ac.uk/societies/cuhags>

The Escutcheon

Journal of the Cambridge
University Heraldic &
Genealogical Society



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A message from the President

The highlight of the past term was undoubtedly the Annual Dinner celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Cambridge University Society of Genealogists, when we were extremely privileged to welcome as our speaker the Vice-President, Professor Peter Spufford, who was a founder member of the society when he was an undergraduate at Jesus College. He spoke with exceptional eloquence and humour about the pursuit of Genealogy 50 years ago and to-day, which coupled with a spectacular attendance, made a most enjoyable evening.

The Lent term traditionally plays host to the Mountbatten lecture, which is the society's principal speaker meeting of the year and honours our former Patron, Earl Mountbatten. This year Mrs Susan Gibbons came to speak to us about the facilities of the Society of Genealogists' Library in London, which I am sure that many of us will wish to investigate further. Earlier in the term Damien Riddle gave a fascinating lecture on Heraldry in Public Schools, striking an ideal balance between scholarship and humour. Derek Palgrave's long-awaited talk on One-Name Studies did not disappoint, and it was a pleasure to hear him describe to us a lifetime's work and research in the subject, beautifully presented with the aid of the latest technology. Berthold Kress, the Secretary, gave a thoroughly well-researched and definitive paper on Heraldic Symbolism in German Universities, which he punctuated with amusing anecdotes. To end the term, Gerry de Roeper provided a very interesting and thought-provoking insight into the Suffolk Church Heraldry Survey, a monumental project in which he was heavily involved.

Our visit to Eton College this term was made especially enjoyable by the meticulous preparations of Simon Dean, who organised and conducted the tour, and managed to squeeze an incredible amount of activity into a relatively short time. Simon Burton has very kindly written a full account of the day, which appears later in the magazine.

The Easter term is always a quite term for the society which reflects the frenetic build-up to exams in May/June. In addition to the two remaining speaker meetings and the Accession Banquet, I would ask you please to note particularly the Annual General Meeting on 14th May. AGMs have a reputation as being rather dull and boring, but they are an important occasion for any society, and present an opportunity for members to ask the officers questions and to raise any matters of concern or interest. In addition there is always a sumptuous tea provided, and if the weather is conducive we hope to organise some croquet.

I hope to see you at an event next term or in the near future. It only remains for me to wish you all a very Happy Easter

Thomas M West, President

BRIAN BLACKWOOD 1926-2004

It is with much regret that we announce the passing of Brian Blackwood, an enthusiastic member of the Society for several years. The fact that he regularly made the journey from Stevenage to attend our meetings was a measure of his dedication.

He was born in Surrey where he attended schools in Reigate and Redhill. His further education included art, architecture, town planning and conservation, leading to Dip TP, Dip Conservation Studies, FRIBA, and FRTPI. He was employed by several local authorities including Ton-bridge Wells B. C., Stevenage Development Corporation and Hertfordshire County Council where he was Head of Design and Conservation. During the 1970s he sat on a number of Advisory Committees including that for the Care of Churches in the Diocese of St Albans and another for the City of London Conservation Areas. In addition he was a member of the City of Cambridge Listed Buildings Panel.

He was very involved with many learned societies including the Victorian Society, in which he served as Architectural Advisor, the William Morris Society, the Ancient Monuments Society and Hertfordshire Conservation Society.

As a very keen photographer and a volunteer for the Royal Photographic Society he photographed listed buildings in Cambridge and North Hertfordshire for the English Heritage/National Monuments Record Images of England Record 2000. He was associated with literally dozens of other organisations which gave him the opportunity to further stimulate his obsession with art, architecture, planning, design and conservation including of course the Cambridge University Heraldry and Genealogical Society. He was a Freeman of the City of London, a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Painter Stainers, and Fellow of numerous institutions.

Brian Blackwood was married with two daughters and one son. His marriage was dissolved in 1976.

50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS

On Saturday, 19th March, 2005, we enjoyed a splendid dinner to celebrate the foundation of the *Cambridge University Society of Genealogists* which began 50 years ago quite independently of the *Cambridge University Heraldry Society* which had been established some 5 years earlier.

Our guest of honour was Professor Peter Spufford who, together with Donald Steel and Malcolm Pinhorn, all keen genealogists, were founder-members, and all subsequently elected as Fellows of the prestigious Society of Genealogists in London for their distinguished contributions to the study of family history and genealogy in this country. They were in the vanguard of the movement to expand interest in this field, which really did not really gain full momentum until the 1970s when the Federation of Family History Societies was launched.

Professor Spufford described how access to source material had changed since those early days when the only way, to gain access to entries in a parish register, was to make an appointment with the incumbent in the parish church where the registers were held. Although some archives were held more centrally in County Record Offices, it was not until the Parochial Records and Registers Measure of 1978 came into force that material, held in Parish Chests, was transferred to suitable archive repositories where security, temperature and humidity were under control.

He mentioned how members of the Society had transcribed some Cambridgeshire Registers during the early 1960s and how this concept was later adopted by other local groups throughout the country. Gradually, these groups put in train more and more voluntary work to generate slip indexes to speed up the searching process for their members. From the late 1970s onwards, many societies went on to publish their indexes, often as paper booklets but, as the volume of data expanded, they chose microfiche. By the 1990s home computers were having a significant impact on these activities as it became possible not only to transcribe all types of records but also to sort them for publication on floppy disk and later CD-ROM. It was not long before internet developments made it possible to publish indexes on line and offer the prospect of digitised images of original material.

This remarkable IT explosion totally transformed the approach to genealogical research and led to a much greater popular interest in the topic further fuelled by recent TV programmes. There remain some serious concerns about the accuracy of the data, which has been disseminated so widely and so easily. Professor Spufford pointed out that it was still essential to consult original records and he hoped that we would never lose sight of that basic requirement.

ICONOGRAPHY OF GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

Berthold Kress

The first German University was founded in Prague in 1348, thus comparatively late. From the late 15th until the 18th century nearly fifty Universities were established in the Holy Roman Empire – their great number was due to the religious division and the desire of many princes to have a university on their own territory. The end of the old empire led to the suppression of many of these institutions, the surviving ones were now placed under closer government supervision. Since the early 19th century many new Universities, including dedicated technical schools, were founded.

It was not customary for German Universities to be granted arms, but there were some early modern exceptions. The University of Dillingen in Swabia (close to Blenheim) combined elements of the arms of its founder, Cardinal Count Truchseß von Waldburg, with the dove of the Holy Ghost and an image of the hammer used by Pope Julius III to open the jubilee gate in St Peter's in Rome and later given to this University – it should signify fight against heresy (Fig 1). Helmstedt University (in Brunswick-Lüneburg) received a grant of both



Fig 1: Arms of Dillingen University
(Photo: Thomas Specht: Geschichte der
ehemaligen Universität Dillingen und der mit ihr
verbundenen Lehr- und Erziehungsanstalten.
Freiberg im Breisgau, 1902)



Fig 2: Arms of Helmstedt University from
the University Main Building (Juleum)
(Photo: Author)

University and Faculty Arms, the first one showing Samson killing the Lion (Fig 2). Salzburg University used its founder's arms adding a book and a dove as a crest; Gießen the T-cross of the Antonite order whose former possessions they had been granted.

Similarly rare are modern armigerous Universities. The Free University of Berlin, founded in the American Sector of the divided city, shows in chief the Berlin bear with a torch, perhaps taken from the Statue of Liberty, beneath three books (as at Harvard). The University of the Armed Forces in Hamburg has a military coat of arms showing the German flag dimidiated with the Hamburg civic arms, and the national arms in an inescutcheon. Some 16th-century works like Schrot's *Wappenbuch*, attributed arms to Universities, normally combining territorial arms with books.

An important non-visual characteristic of German universities are their names. Since the Baroque age Universities were normally named after their founder, quite often princes responsible for a re-organisation in the early 19th-century were added. Munich University, for instance, is officially called 'Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität', after Duke Ludwig the Rich (reg. 1450-1479), who founded it in 1459, and King Maximilian I (reg. 1799 – 1825), who moved it from Ingolstadt to Landshut, from where it was subsequently transferred to Munich. In the 20th century Universities were often named after local worthies, like the Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe Universität in Frankfurt.

Instead of arms, the images of seals and of maces were used as visual signs to identify a University. The former signs are nearly omnipresent on University documents, the latter used to play an important role in University ceremonial, in many places they were touched by matriculands or graduands taking oaths or handed over at the installation of a new *Rektor* (Vice-Chancellor). Their iconography can be roughly divided into five groups.



Fig 3: Seal of Erfurt
University. (Drawing
Gritzner 1904, Tab VI)

Some early examples refer to University life: the seals of Erfurt (fig 3) and Vienna, for instance, show lecture scenes, that of Greifswald the *Rektor* with a Bedell holding a mace.

Most religious motifs in early seals relate to local traditions, like the Bohemian Patron St Wenzeslaus on the Prague seal or the Adoration of the Magi in Cologne – a Baroque example is St Boniface (Winfrith) on the seal of Fulda University. Depictions of the Virgin Mary and – in the 15th century – of Christ were also common. Other religious depictions refer to the work of a University. An early example may be the 14th-century mace of Heidelberg University, which,

according to some scholars, shows Christ amongst the Doctors. From the 15th-century onwards 'intellectual' saints appear quite often in Catholic universities, so St Paul (Trier) or St Jerome (Dillingen).

Also common are political insignia. Some maces contain references to the Pope and the Emperor as the two supreme authorities, who had official recognized the

University. The two Salzburg maces, for instance, are crowned by a Tiara and an Imperial crown respectively. More frequent are allusions to local territorial rulers. Whereas such (often heraldic) references appear only on subordinate places in Medieval seals and maces they became dominant in many early modern examples – the Königsberg maces, for instance, were crowned by the coat of arms of the Duke of Prussia and his nominal Overlord, the King of Poland. From the 19th-century onwards many seals only show the arms of the state to which the University belonged.

Whereas images of founders on medieval seals show them as donors kneeling in front of a Patron Saint, isolated portraits emerged in the first years of the 16th century and were very common until the early 19th century, but virtually only in Protestant Universities.

Symbolic images remained relatively rare for a long time – some small medieval seals, like one from Vienna, show a book, a 16th-century Viennese seal perhaps Sophia; while the Baroque seal of Kiel University incorporates a personification of *Pax*. Perhaps lacking other imagery some Calvinist universities of the Republic of the Netherlands (which nominally belonged to the Empire until 1648) showed Minerva on the top of their maces, Utrecht established a non-heraldic sign of a sun with the civic arms in the centre. In the 19th and 20th centuries symbolic depictions of varying quality became more common, as have in recent years images of a university's namesake or even views of buildings. Additionally also many faculties – the traditional faculties being Divinity, Law, Medicine and the Arts / Philosophy – had their own seals, often with allusions to the subjects taught.

Especially in the late 19th and the early 20th century private student confraternities (*Studentenverbindungen*) were crucial elements in the social life of the University. Apart from (more or less correctly drawn) coats of arms their signs are the 'colours' normally a tricolour, which also decorate the miniature sashes of members and the *Zirkel*, a calligraphically looking ornament – both of the latter are often combined in a pseudo-heraldic setting.

At least since the 19th century academical dress is restricted to the Professors' festal robes, which are used rarely since the 1960s.

Further Reading:

Gritzner, E.: Die Siegel der deutschen Universitäten in Deutschland, Oesterreich und der Schweiz (Siebmacher's Großes und Allgemeines Wappenbuch, new edition, part 1, vol. 8), 1904.

Vorbrodt, Günter W.; Vorbrodt, Ingeburg: Die akademischen Szepter und Stäbe in Europa. Heidelberg, 1971.

ONE-NAME STUDIES: COMPREHENSIVE SURVEYS OF SINGLE SURNAMES & VARIANTS

Derek Palgrave

Last year, the Guild of One-Name Studies celebrated its 25th Anniversary and I was invited to reflect on the events which led to its foundation in 1979. There is no doubt that it was a significant step in the general development of family history studies which were beginning to capture the public's imagination in the early 1970s.

At that time, the majority of family historians were aiming to trace direct ancestors, rather than attempt to discover all the individuals in earlier generations of their family lines. The process was seemingly very straightforward as one searched for grandparents, great grandparents, great great grandparents and so on. Of course, each generation back in time doubled the number of direct ancestors so, after ten generations, there were over 1000 potential ancestors.

By specialising in a single surname there appears to be only one line to follow back in time so this very much reduces the complexity of the activity. On the other hand it does mean that one needs to identify not only all the members of earlier generations of ancestors bearing that surname, but also their descendants who also bear that surname. By locating these parallel lines one soon comes across large numbers of cousins who are alive today. Arranging to meet them is often an important part of a one-name study and in many instances has led to the foundation of a one-name society.

A number of one-name studies were published in the 19th century, but it was not until the late 1960s that there was a revival of interest in this form of genealogy. Several new one-name publications appeared in the British Isles, well before the emergence of the Federation of Family History Societies in 1974. However, within 3 years, there were at least 25 one-name societies affiliated to the Federation, and many more individuals anxious to explore single surname genealogical research.

The very first formal conference devoted to this topic was arranged in Leicester in 1978. There were 66 participants who, in the course of a weekend, discussed the basics of one-name research including ways of starting, handling data, arranging gatherings and publishing regular journals. The final session of the proceedings was devoted to future developments, the most important of which was considered to be the launch of an organisation to foster single surname research. It was suggested that it be in the form of a *guild* of individuals practising a somewhat specialised craft. A steering Committee was elected and charged with drafting a Constitution, a task it completed promptly ready for the inaugural meeting of the *Guild of One-Name*

Studies at Plymouth in September 1979. The significance of its Acronym reflected a healthy disregard for pomposity.

The Guild's early initiatives included the revision of the Register of extant one-name studies which had been published by the Federation before any definitive criteria had been developed. The view was taken that a one-name study needed to establish its own dimensions: for instance it was essential to derive some estimate of the number and location of bearers of the surname being studied, not only in the present but also in the past. It was relatively straightforward to extract entries from telephone directories, bearing in mind that not all households had a telephone. It was also possible to check the available national indexes of Probate Records to gain some insight into the historical distribution of the surname. However, the most reliable sources of information were Civil Registration Records, because they were indexed nationally and were, in principle, very accessible. For anyone registering a high frequency surname extracting all the entries was indeed a mammoth undertaking especially before the advent of so much information on the web.

Entering a surname and its variants in the Guild's Register, which was published and widely circulated, advertised the fact that the registrant was prepared to help enquirers by supplying specific but reasonable information. In fact the Guild has asked its members to give a written undertaking that they would comply. This obligation remains in place. A new edition of the *Register of One-Name Studies* is published each year but there is also an online version on the Guild website, www.one-name.org.

Apart from publishing its Register, the Guild produced a quarterly Newsletter, but after a couple of years it launched the *Journal of One-Name Studies* thereby providing a useful forum for its members to exchange ideas. AGMs took place during weekend conferences usually held in Hotels either Leicester or London but, after a few years, many other venues were selected including university campuses. Annual Conferences were supplemented by Regional One-Day meetings from 1982 onwards.

There is little doubt that enthusiasm for one-name studies had grown rapidly, so much so that between 1979 and 2004 over 4000 members were recruited. Not all have stayed the course but several thousand surnames and variants have been registered including many by members who live overseas. The advent of the Internet has had a considerable impact on Guild activity. From the appointment of its first Website manager in 1996 it has moved on to establish a web forum, an online Register, a user friendly multifaceted site, including much reference material and individual member's pages. This has proved a great boon for the membership which, unlike a local family history society with its monthly meetings, enables important contacts to be maintained on a regular basis.

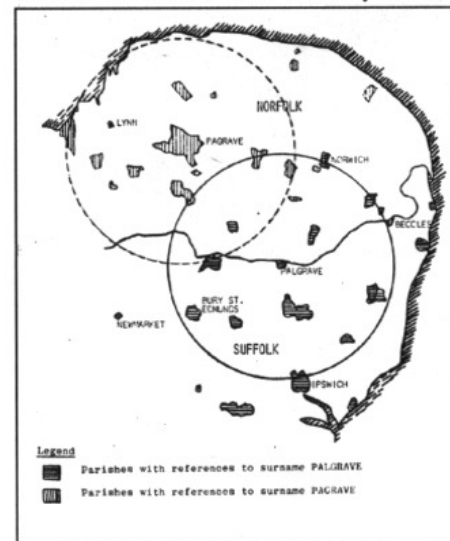
Not everyone concentrating on a single surname becomes a member of the Guild. In fact the stringent requirements on those who appear in the register, to answer all

reasonable queries, has been regarded by some as a disincentive to joining. However, in spite of this, interest in one-name research continues to grow quite rapidly. Very often it is inspired by a need to discover the origin of a surname, and this may be difficult to establish without embarking on a comprehensive global study. There are a number of specialist dictionaries available which, for high frequency surnames, provide quick and reasonably reliable guidance.

For low frequency and rare surnames, the situation is often complicated by significant differences in spelling and pronunciation. A scribe, confronted by an unusual surname, would have written down his interpretation, which may have differed from that of another scribe a few miles away. By this means variants tended to proliferate so it is usually important to undertake a detailed survey of potential variants.

Before the adoption of surnames, individuals were identified normally by patrimony, occupation, habitation or nicknames. Around the 14th century these evolved into hereditary surnames which then ramified by migration to nearby parishes or more distant towns. Scanning early Subsidy Rolls, many of which have been transcribed and printed, is an effective way of building up an early geographical distribution of a surname and its variants.

Many one-name studies have confirmed that, although later distributions for a given surname show large concentrations in major towns and conurbations, there remains a significant presence in the areas derived from the earliest data. Consequently there is much to be gained by reference to printed sources such as Muster Rolls, Protestation Returns and Hearth Tax Returns of the 17th century, Census Returns and G.R.O. Indexes of the 19th Century and Telephone Directories of the 20th century.



By plotting a detailed distribution on a map either manually or by using, say, a suitable computer programme like GenMap, one can virtually pinpoint a place of origin and gain an insight into how a given surname came to be perpetuated. It also points the way to further research in local records in order to produce genealogical charts and family histories.

In the case of the Palgraves, it turned out that there were two separate places of origin: one in Norfolk, at a place near Swaffham, which in the Domesday Book was entered as *Pagrava* and the other in Suffolk near Diss, entered as *Palegrava*. The

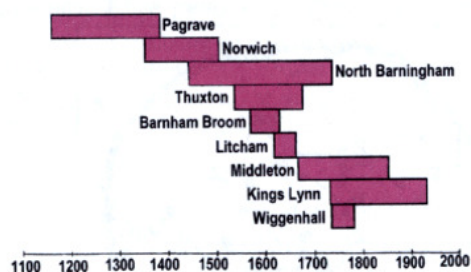
location of pre-Reformation entries in documents are shown in the accompanying map.

Parish Registers were instituted in 1538 so research from then on is relatively straightforward, especially as the majority of the original documents have been deposited in County Record Offices. Of course not all registers have survived but there are often Bishop's or Archdeacon's transcripts available. Most of the registers have been microfilmed or ficed and copies of these surrogates are usually readily accessible. The International Genealogical Index based on extracts of baptisms and marriages from such registers has been compiled by the Mormons in Salt Lake City and this can be consulted in line at www.familysearch.com. Although burials were omitted these are in the process of being extracted and made available in the National Burial Index on CD-ROM by the Federation of Family History Societies.

Data for a specific surname which can be located in the above sources gives good coverage up to 1837 when Civil Registration began in England and Wales. Civil Registration Indexes are widely available on microfilm and are becoming more accessible on the Internet via FreeBMD and 1837online. Census Returns at ten-year intervals from 1841-1901 have been filmed and many of the images are available on CD-ROM and the Internet. Much Census material including that for 1881 has been indexed and published.

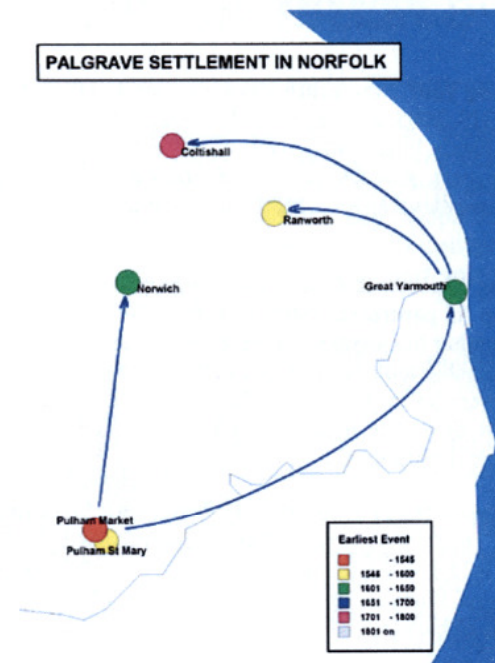
It is possible to represent localised migration patterns by block diagrams of the type shown on the right featuring the time-spans during which a give surname was noted in specific parish archives. In most instances this leads on to the construction of associated genealogical charts and local settlement maps. It should be noted that the *Paggrave* family of Pagrave, referred to, which had inherited the manor of North Barningham from the *Hethersetts* chose to change the spelling of their surname around 1600 from *Pagrave* to *Palgrave*. This is strikingly demonstrated in the North aisle North Barningham church where in there is a brass of 1516 commemorating Henry Pagrave and his wife Ann immediately adjacent to a magnificent monument to their great grandson Sir Austin Palgrave erected in 1640.

PAGRAVE SETTLEMENT IN NORTH AND WEST NORFOLK



The Manor of Palegrava [Palgrave] was held by the Abbot of Bury St Edmunds so there was no resident Lord of the Manor to bear the surname, Palgrave. In such situations the surname or description, *de Palgrave*, was conferred on individuals who were born in or had lived in Palgrave prior to settling in the nearby villages of Wetheringsett in Suffolk and Pulham in Norfolk. The line starting in Wetheringsett

gradually migrated Eastwards more or less parallel with the River Waveney whilst a line from Pulham remained in Norfolk but clearly used the River Waveney to travel to Great Yarmouth and via the River Bure to Ranworth in the heart of the Broads. The Palgraves who settled in Great Yarmouth and Coltishall included Captain Thomas Palgrave, the most successful master of a privateer. It was he who later became one of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House and a Director of Greenwich Hospital. He also invested in a corn merchanting business, run by his brother, and acquired a landed estate at Coltishall. William, his son, was a business man with a flair for local politics. One of the latter's grand-daughters, Elizabeth Turner married Mr Francis Ephraim Cohen who at that time changed his surname, by Royal Licence, to Palgrave. He was knighted in 1831 later becoming the first deputy keeper of the Public Records in 1838. His four sons each achieved quite extraordinary levels of public eminence. Francis Turner Palgrave published his *Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrical Poems*, William Gifford Palgrave was successively an Indian Army Officer, a Jesuit Priest, a spy for Napoleon and a British Diplomat. Sir Robert H Inglis Palgrave, a banker and economist, compiled the first *Dictionary of Political Economy*, and Sir Reginald F D Palgrave became Clerk to the House of Commons and an author compiling, among other things, *The Chairman's Handbook*.



Migration down the Waveney during the early 16th century was not confined to Great Yarmouth and the Broads. Coastal shipping appears to have been responsible for settlement in London and on the banks of the Humber. It has been possible to follow the Palgraves over 300 years from the Barton on Humber area to the Loveden Wapentake in West Lincolnshire. Subsequent migration in the 19th century has been rather more widespread with settlement in Birmingham, the Home Counties, and Tyneside. One group went from Lincolnshire to South Wales then emigrated to Australia at the time of the Gold Rush. Earlier overseas migrants include Dr Richard Palgrave and his family from Wymondham, Norfolk, who went to Massachusetts with the Winthrop Fleet in 1630. Three American Presidents can trace their ancestry to him.

Short Reviews

Tracing your Nineteenth Century Family History, Stuart A Raymond, published by FFHS, 2005. 208 pp, 106 x 148 mm, paperback, ISBN 1-86006-186-9. £7-95.
Very handy little book, covering 19th century sources, including military, poor law, newspapers, journals, records of land ownership and occupation, legal records and Parliamentary Papers. Useful list of references and websites, Index

Dating Nineteenth Century Photographs, Robert Pols, published by FFHS, 2005. 112 pp A5 paperback. ISBN 1-86006-188-5, £5-95.
This author has written several books on this and closely related topics - all of them are valuable tools to help us examine photographs with a view to specifying when they were taken. From style, pose, clothing, fashion, props, trademarks, etc one can narrow down the time-span. The book is eminently readable and crammed with suitable illustrations.

Methodist Records for Family Historians, Richard Ratcliffe, published by FFHS, 2005. 16pp A5 paperback. ISBN 1-86006-185-0. £2-00
This is the latest in the FFHS Basic Facts series - cheap, cheerful and helpful. Explains branches of Methodism, types of record and their whereabouts. Give details of background reading, addresses and specialist booksellers in this field.

The Wesleyan Methodist Historic Roll, Richard Ratcliffe, published by FFHS, 2005. 16pp A5 paperback. ISBN 1-86006-187-7. £2-00
Companion to the above featuring the record of Methodists who contributed one guinea between 1 Jan 1899 and 30 Jun 1904 in order to fund the purchase of a site and the building of the Methodist Central Hall. The Roll has been bound into a set of 50 volumes housed in that building. It has been microfiched and a master index has been compiled which is accessible via the internet. The booklet provides details of circuit index.

British History and Heritage in the Web, and **Irish Family History on the Web (2nd Ed)** both by Stuart A Raymond, published by FFHS 2004. 160 & 112pp respectively, £6-50 & £5-95 respectively. Both A5 paperbacks in Landscape format. Both are classified listings of URLs with sections on Gateways, Search Engines, Institutions, Libraries and Archive Repositories, plus other categories appropriate to each of the titles. For instance the Heritage volume sets out the historical periods, Prehistory, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Mediaeval, Tudor, Stuart, Hanoverian, Victorian and 20th Century. Both volumes include helpful indexes to subject matter, institutions and places.

Whilst many of us tend to rely on say Google to navigate the web there is no doubt that Stuart Raymond had provided a very convenient listing to facilitate the searching process and suggest some optional search strategies and bookmarks

SOCIETY VISIT TO ETON COLLEGE

On Saturday 26th February a number of members of CUHAGS visited Eton College at the kind invitation of Simon Dean who is a Master there. After arriving we were treated to Madeira while Simon gave us a brief introduction to the history of the College and to various aspects of its heraldry. Our first port of call was the famous College Chapel. Eton College was founded in 1440 by Henry VI as a sister foundation of King's College in Cambridge. The foundation stone for the Chapel was laid the very next year but building work was to continue over almost the next forty years.

The Chapel is rich in heraldry but worthy of special mention is the famous Burne-Jones altar hanging which among others features the arms of Cambridge University, the arms of King's College and (accidentally) the arms of Queens' College. The fifteenth century wall paintings, which were only properly uncovered in 1923, are however probably the most famous feature of the Chapel. Considered the finest late medieval murals North of the Alps the devotional and courtly scenes they depict evoke the full grandeur of the age of Chivalry.



After visiting the Chapel and having lunch in the Masters' dining room we proceeded to the College library. Here Michael Meredith, the College Librarian, showed us some fascinating items from Eton's heraldic collection including the original grant of arms to the College as well as a number of important fifteenth and sixteenth century heraldic works. Our Secretary Berthold Kress was also able to give us a brief introduction to the Eton Roundels, an important thirteenth-century manuscript. After tearing ourselves away from the library we visited Election Hall and Election Chamber, the rooms where scholarships are conferred even to this day. As many will know Etonians are divided into Scholars and Oppidans. The seventy Scholars live off the main College courts whilst the Oppidans are spread in around twenty-five houses through the town.

We were privileged to gain an insight into the daily life of both Scholar and Oppidan seeing College Hall where the Scholars dine each night and being given a personal tour of Evans' House by its Dame. After a lavish tea in Simon Dean's rooms many of us availed ourselves of the opportunity to attend Evensong at St George's Chapel Windsor, the home of the Order of the Garter. Here as we awaited the entry of the choir, seated below a splendid array of heraldic banners, we had the chance to reflect on a memorable day.

Simon Burton

CURRENT AND FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Date	Event
1-3 April, 2005	Heraldry Conference; Sherborne Details: S Friar, Glebe House, Folke, Sherborne, Dorset, DT9 5HP
1-3 April, 2005	Guild of One-Name Studies Conference & A.G.M. Wyboston Conference Centre Bedfordshire
9 April, 2005	The Good, the Bad and the Missing Bristol & Avon FHS 30 th Anniversary Conference B.A.W.A. Leisure Centre, Bristol
10 April, 2005	West Midland Family History Fair Wolverhampton
15 April, 2005	Introduction to Family History Day School IHGS Canterbury
17 April, 2005	South Wales Family History Fair Llantrisant, Glamorgan
24 April, 2005	South Coast Family History Fair Worthing, Sussex
30 April, 2005	Family History One-Day Show Society of Genealogists Royal Horticultural Soc New Hall, Westminster

4 May, 2005	Researching Scandinavian Ancestry Society of Genealogists London Library
12 June, 2005	Essex & East London Family History Fair Brentwood, Essex
13-17 Jun 2005	Tracing Your Family History Residential Course IHGS Canterbury
9 July, 2005	Family History Fair Weston-super Mare
1-5 August, 2005	21st International Congress on Vexillology Buenos Aires, Argentina
4 September, 2005	Kent Family History Fair Maidstone
8 October, 2005	Suffolk Family History Fair Suffolk FHS Annual General Meeting Needham Market
22 October, 2005	Fife Family History Fair Rothes Halls, Kingdom Centre, Glenrothes
6 November, 2005	Liverpool Family History Fair Merseyside
21-26 August, 2006	Congress XXVII St Andrews, Scotland

Notices and General News

Lewis Payne

The Society offers its sincere condolences to Mrs L Payne and her immediate family on the recent death of Lieutenant Commander Lewis Payne, a member of the Society for several years. We very much hope it will be possible to include a detailed tribute in a future issue of this magazine.

Katherine Clare

Congratulations to former CUHAGS President, Dr Katherine Clare, who has just been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Commander in the Royal Navy.

Anando Mukerjee

Another former President, Anando Mukerjee, is continuing with his musical recitals in London. On 27th May, 2005, accompanied by Richard Nunn, he will be singing arias and songs inspired by the Indian subcontinent. This will take place at 7-00 p.m. in the Nehru Centre in South Audley Street. For tickets please contact Ananado at 29, Woodstock Road, London, NW11 8ES.

Annual General Meeting

The Society's AGM will take place in the Thirkill Room, Clare College, Cambridge on Saturday, 14th May, 2005 at 3-00 p.m.

The business of the meeting will include the President's Report, The Society's Accounts, the Secretary's Report, Election of Officers and Committee together with any business raised under item 6.6 of the Society's Constitution.

It is hoped that refreshments will be available and that if the weather is co-operative it may be possible to arrange a croquet tournament.

The 2005-2006 Programme

We have approached several speakers, many of who already have agreed to take part in our programme. They include Sir Robert Balchin, Dr Nick Barratt (the researcher on the series *Who Do You Think You Are?*), Colonel Robert Cartwright, Henry Button, Jane Ewart, David Hawgood, Cecil Humphery-Smith and Jenifer Roberts.

Among the trips planned are visits to the Library of the Society of Genealogists, Ede and Ravenscroft's Ceremonial Dress Department.

It is also the intention to hold a Trafalgar Dinner in October 2005.

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Earl Marshal

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(Trinity College)

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